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A PECULIAR VENEZUELAN LAND SNAIL.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Xenodiscula venezuelensis n. gen. and sp. Fig. 1.

The shell is minute, discoidal, being concave above and below, whitish-transparent, glossy, with sculpture of spaced radial grooves after the first half whorl. These grooves become closer near the aperture, and in the largest and freshest specimens they are occupied

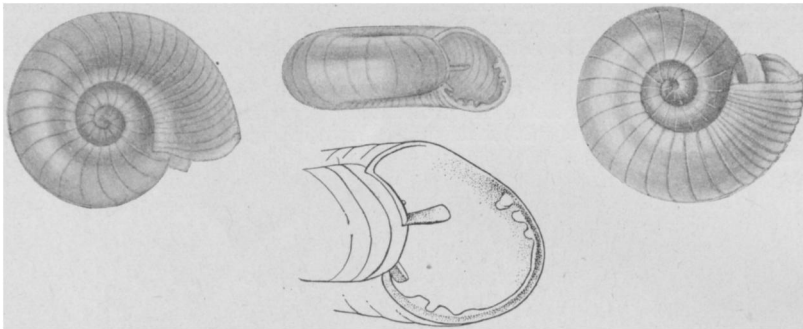


Fig. 1.—*Xenodiscula venezuelensis*. Three views of the shell, and aperture more enlarged.

there by projecting riblets (which may be partly cuticular and deciduous). There are not quite three whorls, rapidly increasing, convex, most strongly so above. The aperture is oblique, wide, of irregular shape. On the parietal wall there is a high, thin median, emerging lamella, which penetrates only a short distance, and near the columella there is an oblique, much smaller lamella. The outer and lower margins of the lip are thickened within and toothed. On the columella there is a small blunt tooth followed by a more tapering one, with a low third prominence in fully adult shells. Within the outer lip, above the periphery, there is a group of three small teeth, the upper one largest, the other two sometimes lacking, or developed later.

Alt. 0.55, diam. 1.6 mm.

Cariaquita, Venezuela, S. Brown, Bond Venezuela Expedition, 1911. Type and paratypes, No. 105,209, A. N. S. P.

All of the specimens are empty shells, obtained by sifting leaf debris. The affinities of the species remain uncertain, as it is very unlike any described form, but it doubtless belongs to a new genus, which may provisionally be placed near *Proserpinula* or *Volvidens*, both Antillean genera.

In the type specimen there is a very minute lamella above the parietal, lacking in the other examples.